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Erratum

A Plasmid-Based Reverse Genetics System for Animal Double-Stranded RNA Viruses

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In our recent *Cell Host & Microbe* publication, we overlooked references describing a plasmid-based reverse genetics system for infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV), a double-stranded RNA virus of avian species that contains two gene segments (family *Birnaviridae*). Previous publications by Boot et al. (1999) and Lim et al. (1999) describe recovery of viable IBDV from cells transfected with cloned cDNAs of viral genes. These papers should have been cited in Table S1: Plasmid-Based Reverse Genetics Systems for Representative RNA Viruses. We regret this oversight.

REFERENCES

Boot, H.J., ter Huurne, A.A.H.M., Peeters, B.P.H., and Gielkens, A.L.J. (1999). Efficient rescue of infectious bursal disease virus from cloned cDNA: Evidence for involvement of the 3′-terminal sequence in genome replication. Virology *265*, 330–341.

Lim, B.-L., Cao, Y., Yu, T., and Mo, C.-W. (1999). Adaptation of very virulent infectious bursal disease virus to chicken embryonic fibroblasts by site-directed mutagenesis of residues 279 and 284 of viral coat protein VP2. J. Virol. *73*, 2854–2862.